The question whether the President could stand for re-election for the succeeding term was also put to vote and carried by a large majority.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL announced that the remaining three Bills before the House, *viz.*, Nos. VI, VII and VIII further amending the Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926, (*vide* Appendices) would be withdrawn for the present for being brought up again in a consolidated form.

GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET.—(*Continued*)

MR. N. Y. NARAYANA MURTHY represented that no facilities could be provided for the introduction of military training and physical culture unless the University grant was increased. He pleaded for an increase in the number of freeships in the University classes to enable poor students to go up for higher education. He also pleaded for the reduction in college and examination fees. He observed that this question of reduction could not be considered favourably at the last meeting of the Senate owing to the inadequacy of the grant to the University. He also pointed out that just like primary education, University education was required to be developed. There were many boys in small towns desirous of studying for higher education. It was to encourage them also, he said, the University grant was required to be enhanced. He also suggested that more accommodation should be provided in the Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering Schools for the benefit of a larger number of poor students, who were at present denied admission for want of seats. He also wanted the scope for the spread of technical education to be enlarged by starting immediately the Technological Institute. He deplored the fact that the grant for rural reconstruction in the next year's budget had been decreased in spite of the clamours of the people for more and more grants and requested that the grant might at least be restored to the previous year's level. He next observed that although Government felt very glad at the increase of revenue under Excise, yet people viewed that increase with disfavour; because, the bulk of that revenue came from the large consumption of liquor. He therefore pleaded for sufficient grants for temperance propaganda. He suggested the formation of a Mining Reserve Fund to provide against the stoppage of mines in course of time.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO who next spoke said that the first point for consideration was whether the financial condition of the State was sound and what the policy underlying the budget was. The most important feature of the budget in his opinion was that while expenditure had largely increased, the raiyat was not helped to any appreciable extent. No attempt was also made to limit the expenditure to the normal revenues of the State. He also thought that the re-appropriation of grants from one head to another in the middle of the year affected the normal work of the departments. In order to balance the budget, all reserves for whatever purpose built up, were freely utilized. The Representative Assembly was all along opposing that policy but their opinion was flouted. When dealing with the budget, he said it was not necessary to see whether it was a balanced budget or a surplus budget, but, whether the solvency of the people was increased. Judged by this standard, he did not think that the budget could stand the test. No attempt had been made to economise the ever growing expenditure. Due to various commitments, the expenditure exceeded all possible limits of income and the result was that the finances of the State were in jeopardy. Already all Reserve and Famine Insurance Funds had been exhausted. In the present year also there were large drawings from the Irrigation Cess Funds. Such a policy of the Government, he said, was opposed to the best interests of the people. When such was the position of the finances of the State, he said he did not know whether the flotation of the new loan in the ensuing year would redound to the credit of the State. He was of the opinion that there would have been no necessity for the flotation of the new loan if the Government had not pursued their policy of drift and trenching upon the reserves. The State was already largely indebted and the 7 per cent loan was due to be discharged next year. The Loan Sinking Fund had not been fully built up as was promised originally. While there was this trouble already, he thought that the proposed flotation of a three-crore loan would be a great mistake. Out of this loan, nearly a sum of Rs. 2 crores would be required to liquidate the old loan. If the Sinking Fund had been kept up to the standard, there should have been no necessity for the new loan. For the conversion of the old loan bonds into ones of a lower rate of interest, Government had to spend a lot of money on discount, commission, etc. The result would be that while a sum of Rs. 3 crores was required, they would

actually get not more than Rs. 1 crore in cash. The total liability on the State would therefore be not Rs. 3 crores but a much larger amount. Hence he deprecated the system of borrowing. He also said that that policy would lead to additional taxation on the people as extra avenues would have to be explored to meet the extra liability. He was therefore against borrowing. He thought that any extra money required for Governmental purposes should be obtained by retrenchments and by keeping out all avoidable expenditure. He next pleaded for giving a better voice to the representatives of the people in fixing up the various items of the budget. He thought that the voice of the Representative Assembly should prevail in adopting the budget. At present there existed no such thing. He said that there was an impression elsewhere that the State of Mysore enjoyed the benefits of Responsible Government. But as a matter of fact that was not the case. As an instance in point he said the resolutions on the budget were not binding on Government. What was the use, he asked, of having a democratic institution when its spirit was not real ? He therefore hoped that Mysore would be favoured with Responsible Government, at least before the Round Table Conference met, so that the constitutional progress believed by Mysore might be appreciated all over the world.

MRS. KAMALAMMA DASAPPA, who next spoke, thanked the Government for allowing women the privilege of representation in the House. The onerous responsibility that had been thrust on her for improving the position of women in the State, she said, she would discharge to the best of her ability. At the outset she observed that the position of the uneducated women was deplorable and the first thing to be done was to improve their condition. No doubt some work in that direction was being done in Mysore and Bangalore. Yet she felt sorry to observe that nothing had been done in rural parts. She therefore pleaded for more schools, maternity homes and female hospitals being established in the State. She also said that there should be school committees in which not only educated women but also non-officials should be included.

She also desired that *Sthri Samajams* should be established in important centres for giving necessary education to the women of the country, for which she said, she required the help of the Government also to supplement the collections from subscriptions by women. In this connection, she referred to the work done by the *Sthri Samajam* at Bangalore.

For the last 10 years she said the Mahila Seva Samaj at Bangalore was getting an annual grant of Rs. 210 from the Government and she thanked the Government for it. But since not much of work could be done with the aid of that sum alone, the Samaj asked for an extra grant of Rs. 104. Although the Director was pleased to recommed the sanction for the extra grant under the Grant-in-Aid Rules, she was sorry to observe that Government sanctioned only Rs. 50. She pleaded that the amount sanctioned by Government be increased to Rs. 104 as prayed for.

Referring to the Economic Conference budget, she said that only a sum of Rs. 3,000 had been provided under experimental schools in the current year's budget although last year the provision under that head was Rs. 6,000. She said that the work relating to women's experimental schools more properly came with the women's sphere. The women's branch at Mysore was getting some grant from the Economic Conference. Now that the grant for the conference itself had been reduced, she was afraid that even the previous year's grant would not be continued. She hoped that at least in the coming years women's education would receive increased grants.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-40 P.M.

The First Member of Council presided.

All members standing, MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH referred to the sad demise of Mr. M. N. Balaraj Urs and said that the members of the House did not meet that afternoon with the same zeal and pleasure as in the morning. Mr. Balaraj Urs, he said, was the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur and Mysore and was known to all the raiyats with whom he came into contact. He earned the friendship of all by his goodness and childlike feelings towards the people of the State. To show respect to his memory, Mr. Sanjeeviah requested that the House be adjourned to enable the members to go and attend the funeral.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that Government had also heard with regret the news of the demise of Mr. Balaraj Urs and that if all the members of the House desired that the business for the day should be closed, there was no objection to do so. The House was then adjourned to meet again the next day at 12 NOON.